

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, 7

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR

Published by GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn Street

45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 19, 1905

No. 42

WEEKLY



Mr. N. E. France Showing How to Hold a Foul-Broody Frame at the proper angle so as to see the disease on the lower side of the cells—the top of the frame being tipped toward him.

(See page 729)

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**  
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 15" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

## National Bee-Keepers' Association

### Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—  
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

## The Honey-Producers' League

### (INCORPORATED)

#### OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

#### MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

2. Any honey dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,  
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

### Italian Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. Now is the time to get new subscribers. If you wish extra copies of the Bee Journal for use as samples, let us know how many you want and we will mail them to you. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

## Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALWAYS IN DEMAND. Ladies also admitted. Write for Catalog.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,  
Cincinnati, O. Buffalo, N.Y. Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis. Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Calif.  
29A17t Please mention the Bee Journal

## Now is the Time to Order

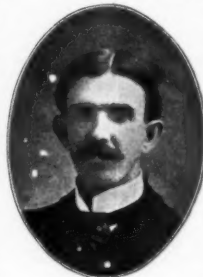
Your Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Berry Boxes, and Crates for the coming season. By sending us a list of goods wanted, we can save you money.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX CO.

35A18t SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



# BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee Keepers.  
**POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.** Prompt Service.  
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE, and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

For cash orders before Oct. 1.....	10	For cash orders before Jan. 1..	7 percent
For cash orders before Nov. 1.....	9	For cash orders before Feb. 1..	6 percent
For cash orders before Dec. 1.....	8	For cash orders before Mar. 1..	4 percent
		For cash orders before Apr. 1..	2 percent

**WALTER S. POUDER,**

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

# DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

Now is the time to prepare for next season.

If You Want to Save Money on Foundation, Working Wax for Cash, and on a full line of SUPPLIES, write for prices and discounts, and samples of our Superior Foundation.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Agents for Canada.

The Bee and Honey Co., Beeville, Tex., Agents for Texas.

**GUS. DITTMER, - Augusta, Wis.**

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

# Bee=Supply Economy

The time to buy Bee-Supplies is NOW. After the season's rush is over we make special discounts from our regular low prices. Send us a list of your needs in this line and we will make you a price that will convince you of our statements.

Do not fail to send your application for our new catalog. It will be a stunner. It will contain much valuable information to bee-keepers besides the regular list of Supplies. It's free, of course.

**JOHN DOLL & SON,**

Power Building, - - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

# 9 Percent Discount ON ORDERS FOR Lewis' Bee-Supplies

OCTOBER. This applies to all goods excepting Honey-Packages for current use. BY RETURN FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. Send to

H. M. ARND,  
Mgr.

**YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.** (Not Inc.)

141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station, using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us. BEESWAX WANTED—26c cash, or 28c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

# "DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

—AND—

## BEE-SUPPLIES

### Revised Prices on Foundation

NAME OF GRADE	IN LOTS OF				
	1-lb.	5-lbs.	10-lbs.	25-lbs.	50 lbs.
Medium Brood	55	53	51	49	48
Light Brood	57	55	53	51	50
Thin Surplus	62	60	58	56	55
Extra Thin Surplus	65	63	61	59	58

### DISCOUNTS for Early Cash Orders

During September	10 percent
October	9 "
November	8 "
December	7 "
January	6 "
February	4 "
March	2 "

## Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

### WANTED

**FANCY COMB HONEY** IN NO-DROP SHIPPING CASES, ALSO EXTRACTED HONEY. IF YOU HAVE ANY TO OFFER, QUOTE US YOUR ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICE DELIVERED HERE, AND MAIL US A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTED HONEY. WE BUY EVERY TIME THE PRICE IS RIGHT, AND REMIT PROMPTLY.

**THE FRED W. MUTH CO.**

No. 51 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



### LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 cts. by express, \$1.00.

**O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.  
406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Bee-Keepers' Early Discounts

Now is the Time to send in your order for goods for use next season, and for all orders where cash accompanies we allow the following discounts:

Before October 1	deduct 10 percent
November 1	9 "
December 1	8 "
January 1	7 "
February 1	6 "
March 1	4 "
April 1	2 "

Freight-Rates from Toledo are the lowest. Can take Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Supplies if you desire. Send for free illustrated Catalog. It describes and illustrates everything for both the Poultry and Bee Keepers.

**GRIGGS BROS.**

521 Monroe Street,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.



## Bee - Supplies !

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring best goods at lowest prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our **Free Illustrated Catalog**, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. Write at once for Catalog, either English or German language.

**KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.**

—AGENCIES—

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kansas.

I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.

## Get New Subscribers

Why not get a New Subscriber for the American Bee Journal, to send with your own renewal?



# 10 WEEKS CENTS

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We wish every reader of the American Bee Journal to become acquainted with **GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**. We extend a cordial invitation in our offer to send you the paper 10 weeks for 10 cents.

There is no bee-paper in the world like Gleanings. Its aim is to meet the needs of every bee-keeper everywhere, and it does it. Whether you own one colony or a thousand or are merely interested you cannot afford to miss a single number. Gleanings is progressive. Every number is an improvement over the last.

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## Contributors

It is useless to state that GLEANINGS excels in this point. Regular departments are edited by Dr. C. C. Miller, G. M. Doolittle, Prof. A. J. Cook, J. A. Green and Louis Scholl. These names speak for themselves for they are the best writers of the day. Every issue contains articles from the pens of the best bee-keepers all over the land. A list of them would be the catalog of the most successful bee-keepers the world over. We will soon begin a series of remarkable articles by E. W. Alexander. We are safe in saying a higher price was never paid for an article of this class than we paid for a single one of this series. Every one of them will be worth hundreds of dollars to bee-keepers.

## Half-Tone Illustrations

During the past summer we have had a special artist to take photographs for us. He has traveled on our account alone the past summer over 4000 miles and we can promise some very fine pictures. Many of the Second Prize Photo Contest, American and Foreign, will appear soon. Our engravings are made by the very finest engravers in the United States. Just this wealth of illustration doubles the value of the paper.

## Advertisements

Gleanings prides itself on the clean class of advertisements it carries. Its subscribers show their appreciation of the fact by their liberally patronizing them. There is no better medium in the United States for those catering to the needs of the bee-keeper. We now print 25,000 copies and yet with our special edition (Dec. 15, 40,000) our old rates hold good which were based on 20,000 circulation. Gleanings gives its subscribers and advertisers full measure, pressed down and running over.

## December 15th Issue

We are pleased to announce that extensive plans are now under way for a Special Christmas Issue of Gleanings. It is planned that this issue shall far exceed in its wealth of contributed articles, its half-tones and its cover design than anything that heretofore has been attempted in bee-keeping literature. The cover is to be designed and printed by one of the best color printing establishments in the United States. The design is something unique and beautiful indeed. This issue will contain nearly 100 pages, and 40,000 copies will be printed, making a bee-keepers' magazine that compares favorably with any magazine of the present day.

## Subscribe

When you have read this notice take up your pen and tell us to send you **Gleanings Ten Weeks** and enclose **Ten Cents**, in coin or stamps. Don't put it off. The magnificent Christmas Number alone will be worth 25 cents to any bee-keeper. We don't promise this number to any but subscribers. Don't put this matter off for you will never be able to spend 10 cents to better advantage.

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THE A. I. ROOT CO., Publishers, Medina, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 19, 1905

Vol XLV—No. 42

## Editorial Notes and Comments

### The Chicago National Convention

The program being arranged for the National Bee-Keepers' convention, to be held here in Chicago Dec. 5, 6 and 7, is one that it will pay to hear all the way through. Some exceedingly important subjects are to come up for discussion and action, and so it is hoped that it may be a very representative gathering of bee-keepers of the United States, Canada and Cuba.

Some may feel that they can not afford the expense. Some years ago even so experienced and successful a bee-keeper as Mr. C. P. Dadant said he felt well repaid for attending the National convention held in St. Joseph, Mo., just for one thing learned about wintering bees. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Gus Dittmer, of Wisconsin, told the writer that the Chicago-Northwestern convention, which they were then attending, was a very profitable investment for them. And so it goes.

Come to the National convention in Chicago, Dec. 5, 6 and 7, and get new inspiration besides several other things that may not be estimated in dollars and cents.

### Loss from Outdoor Feeding

J. A. Green says in *Gleanings in Bee Culture* that a loss of bees that was serious occurred in outdoor feeding upon the occurrence of a cold, drizzling rain last spring. Although he put out no feed on that particular day, he found to his disgust that the bees came out after the feed as usual.

"They hovered around the feeders until they became wet and chilled. Bees were scattered all over the ground, and festooned over everything near the feeders that would support them, until many thousands of them perished. The losses from that source probably came near balancing the good done by the stimulative feeding. The loss of bees probably would not have been so great if the feeding had been done under an open shed so that the feeders would have been sheltered from the rain. If this had been done, especially if the feed had been kept warm, the bees could probably have made their way through the rain without much loss."

### Carload of Honey—Queen-Cage Cardboards

We have received the following from Dr. Miller:

Our genial Afterthinker, to whom we are all so much indebted, expresses doubts as to the 70-carloads-of-honey story. It isn't clear just what is the ground of his skepticism, unless it would be that it would take the output of 560 apiaries with 5 tons each. What he says appears on page 699. I suppose his skepticism will be about 7 percent stronger when in the same number, 5 pages earlier, he reads of 75 carloads being purchased by the same company. Incidentally it may be noted that "San Franciscan" estimates a carload at 20 tons, and Mr. Hasty at 40. In this locality the capacity of a freight car is not over 30 tons. Isn't there some way by which we can get some definite information besides what "they say"?

On the same page, Mr. Hasty says, "With cardboard over the candy you run heavy risks of having the queen not liberated at all." There's no heavy risk "in this locality," Mr. Hasty. I've used cardboard over candy in hundreds of cases, and I think I never had more than 2 or 3 cases in which the cardboard was not gnawed away. I'm wondering whether those heavy risks are not based on placing the cage over top-bars. I always place it between brood-combs.

C. C. MILLER.

We are under the impression that a carload of honey usually runs from 12 to 15 tons. We think there are not many carloads of honey that weigh as much as 20 tons. If we are wrong in this we will be glad to publish a correction.

### Winter Packing with Newspapers

Editor Root, in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, says that Vernon Burt, last winter, successfully wintered 300 colonies of bees in the following manner:

"Early in the fall he sees that his colonies are well supplied with sealed stores. He uses the Danzenbaker hive; and if the cluster can be crowded into one section, one section is given. If they require two, of course they are allowed to have them. The same super cover that is used to cover the super for comb honey is put on top of the brood-nest. This the bees seal down hermetically. On top of this cover are placed several thicknesses of

newspaper laid out flat. On top of the paper is placed a shallow chaff tray containing chaff or any other equally good packing material, to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. The paper sticking out in all directions is neatly folded down around the sides of the hive. Over the chaff tray, and fitting snugly against the paper folded against the inner hive, is crowded a deep telescoping cap made of 3/4 lumber, with a tin roof. The actual packing material on top is some 4 or 5 inches thick. The sides of the hive are protected by the folds of paper and the outer case. This outer case comes down to within about one inch or so of the bottom-board. As the heat naturally rises inside of the hive, there is no need of making a double-wall bottom-board, nor of protecting the bottom edges of the hive."

### Bee-Insurance

By paying 2 cents per colony, British bee-keepers are insured against claims for damage done by their bees.

### National and Other Conventions

It is almost impossible to expect that any annual meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association would not conflict with some other convention. And so it has come to pass that the Minnesota State convention meets Dec. 6 and 7, at the same time as the National here in Chicago. This will of course prevent many good Minnesota members from attending the National convention.

But why not change the date of the Minnesota meeting? It could likely be more easily done than changing the date of the National convention, especially as it is more important that low railroad rates be in force for the National than for any State convention.

It seems to us that the National convention should always be given "the right of way" in preference to that of any local convention.

### Our Convention Reports

We have received the following in reference to the Chicago-Northwestern convention report now appearing in these columns:

MR. EDITOR:—Never before was I so impressed with the value of a good report of a bee-keepers' convention as in reading late numbers of the *American Bee Journal*, containing the report of the proceedings of the last Chicago-Northwestern convention. The report is so full and so good that it is the next thing to being present at the convention in person. The social feature is impor-

tant—meeting old friends and forming new acquaintances, seeing the faces of those whose names have become familiar from reading the bee-journals, and watching the animated features of those who are speaking.

Yet in one respect reading the printed report has an advantage over actual attendance. Sometimes one's attention is distracted and some of the proceedings are missed; one can not go back to hear it over again in the convention, but there is nothing to hinder reading any part of the report over again. Often, too, when so much is crowded into one, two, or three days at a convention, the mind becomes wearied so that there is danger of some good points being lost, or at least their full bearing not properly understood for lack of time to think them over. All the time necessary can be taken in reading, and one can stop as long as one chooses at any given point, making the report of value even to those who were at the convention.

Thanks for such good reports.  
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Convention reports have always been one of the strong features of the American Bee Journal. There is much of interest and value that can be had in no other place except at conventions of bee-keepers. Many who are induced to talk at conventions would never think of writing for the bee-papers. And often such people are the very ones who know a great deal about the successful management of bees from years and years of actual experience.

While there may be somewhat of repetition in the reports of conventions, still there is a spice and variety about them that no other kind of reading-matter furnishes.

We expect to continue to give as many convention reports, and as correct ones, as possible, for we believe they are appreciated by the great majority of our readers.

### Bee-Keepers' Licenses

In this country there is nothing to hinder one from locating an apiary anywhere, only providing one can buy or rent enough ground to locate the apiary. In Australia it is a little different, as witness the following from a report of the meeting of the Victoria Apiarists' Association, as published in the Australasian Bee-Keeper:

Mr. W. L. Davey said that "it rests with the members of this Association whether they are satisfied with the license as at present. The Government has allowed others to take up licenses alongside members' sites. This is not fair; we want some protection in this direction from the Government."

Mr. Cate suggested that the Government be asked to pass a law not to have licenses issued nearer than 2 or 3 miles apart. His branch, Wartook, was in favor of 3 miles apart.

Mr. A. Anderson moved: "That a  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per acre for a radius of one mile on each side of the apiary, and two-sixths for the license" be offered to the Government. Mr. Howard seconded. Carried.

There would probably be some bitter feeling if anything in the shape of a license should be required for occupying Government lands with bees in this country. And yet there are likely not wanting those who would be glad to pay a license even for placing bees on their own lands, if thereby they could be made secure against interference in their pasturage.

**Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."**—We have a few copies of this book, price, postpaid, \$1.40; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00, as long as the books last. It is a cloth-bound book, and has 427 pages.

## Miscellaneous News Items

**Mr. F. Greiner, of Ontario Co., N. Y.,** writing us Oct. 9, said:

"The honey season has not been very favorable, still we have some honey; average about 30 pounds of comb. Some bee-yards did much better than others."

**Mr. Morley Pettit, of Ontario, Canada,** wrote us Oct. 11:

"I finished extracting buckwheat honey a week ago. My output this year is, all told, about 40,000 pounds. Not bad for a young Canadian."

Well, we should think that was *very* good. Who, over the line, can make a better report than that of Mr. Pettit? He is one of the younger generation of Canadian bee-keepers. Can any of the "old timers" show a better record for the season of 1905?

**"Advanced Bee Culture."**—The new edition of this book, by W. Z. Hutchinson, to be out next month, is a most beautifully gotten up bee-book. It is printed on heavy, enameled paper, profusely illustrated with beautiful halftone engravings, and the front cover embellished with a green vine of clover—a golden bee sipping nectar from one of the snow-white blossoms. Most important of all, however, is the simplicity and freshness, the inspiration and real *helpfulness* of its contents. From his years of experience as bee-keeper and editor, Mr. Hutchinson tells in plain, simple language, what he believes to be the most advanced methods of keeping bees for profit, from early spring until the end of the year. The book is almost wholly re-written, and contains nearly twice as much matter as did former editions. In short, every man who would make the most money out of bee-keeping as a business, *must* have this book.

The price, postpaid, is \$1.20; or we will club it with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

**Kretchmer Mfg. Co. at Council Bluffs.**—Only those who have had experience in moving a factory or manufacturing plant know what it means to transfer it to another place. The Kretchmer Mfg. Co. have just been doing that stupendous thing, as they have gone from Red Oak, Iowa, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. They have also added a little over 50 percent to their working capital. The reasons for moving are given in a printed notice which reads as follows:

"The ever increasing demand for our goods necessitated the erection of a larger factory, with better shipping facilities.

"Council Bluffs, Iowa, is the greatest Western railroad center, with 15 railroads radiating in every direction, and freight-rates for the West the same as from Omaha. Here we have just completed the largest factory of its kind in the West—modern, up to date in every detail. As the oldest manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies (over 42 years' actual experience), we have gathered many valuable ideas for the erection of a complete factory, fitted with the best labor-saving machines, many constructed expressly for our work, operated by 10 electric motors, and all in

charge of experienced workmen, nearly all of whom have been with us for years.

"A railroad track not only runs to the doors of our factory and warehouses, but also through the entire length of lumber sheds and yards, so that carload shipments can be loaded or unloaded direct into warehouse and factory. Paved streets, right to the door of the factory, enable us to haul immense loads of goods for local shipments, with little expense for drayage."

The Kretchmer Mfg. Co., now of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are among our many regular and reliable advertisers. We wish them continued success in their new location.

**The Truth About Honey.**—A few changes have been made in the reading of the Comb Honey Guarantee Circular for shipping-cases gotten up by The Honey-Producers' League, so that it will be suitable for bee-keepers to use in their correspondence, putting one in with every letter they write. It is headed, "The Truth About Honey," and is printed on both sides of a light manilla card-board. It is sent postpaid in lots of 50 for 10 cents, 100 for 20 cents, etc. Every bee-keeper should use it, as it will undoubtedly help to popularize the use of honey.

The Guarantee Circulars for use in shipping-cases should be used by every bee-keeper who sells comb honey by the case. These circulars are the same price—10 cents for 50 copies, postpaid.

Send all orders to this office.

**A Large Apiary.**—Ventura Co., Calif., claims one of the largest apiaries in the world, comprising some 2000 colonies of bees. It is owned by one Mendleson, a pastmaster in handling bees. We were informed by Mr. McDonald, who owns an apiary adjoining that of Mendleson, that the latter's income this season, over and above his running expenses, will be \$10,000.—Rural Californian.

### Comb Honey Not Machine-Made.

We have a fair supply of the typewritten letter on this subject, which appeared in the Chicago Daily News of June 21, 1905. It is just the thing to have published in every bee-keeper's local newspaper. We mail it for a 2-cent stamp. Better order several copies, and request as many newspaper editors to publish it. It will certainly be a good thing for both the reading public and the bee-keepers.

### Comb Honey Guarantee Circulars.

—These were gotten up by The Honey-Producers' League, to be put into shipping-cases before nailing them up for market. They are mailed for only 10 cents for 50—practically cost price. Every bee-keeper who has any honey to sell by the case should use these circulars. They will help to inspire confidence in the genuineness of comb honey. Send all orders to this office.





## \* Contributed \* Special Articles

### Bee-Keeping on a Large Scale

BY ADRIAN GETAZ

THE question is sometimes asked whether a bee-keeper ought to add some other occupation to the keeping of a moderate number of colonies of bees, or increase the number of colonies by adding apiaries. I will not undertake to discuss that question this time, but take for granted that the decision is to keep more bees and have a number of out-apiaries.

I suppose that it is admitted that the income from a single colony is necessarily limited, and at the present prices of honey not very great; and that if anything like a liberal revenue is to be derived from bee-keeping alone, a large number of colonies is the first requisite. With the large number comes the necessity of adopting short cuts, and what might be termed a method of wholesale manipulation. In this paper I propose to describe briefly the methods or management followed by some of our largest bee-keepers. The information I have condensed here is chiefly taken from the articles lately published on the same subject in the Bee-Keepers' Review.

MR. E. D. TOWNSEND, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. Townsend believes in using large hives, not less than 10 Langstroth frames, anyway. The colonies are wintered out-of-doors, either in chaff hives or packed in chaff-packing cases. Each colony should have enough honey in the fall to go through the winter and build up freely during the spring. He estimates 25 to 30 pounds. He says that with plenty of honey in the spring the bees will build up better than with less, and all the spreading of brood-nest and stimulative feeding that could be conjured.

The upper stories are put on about June 1; that is, about two weeks before the main flow of honey. The strongest colonies receive two upper stories. This abundance of room (I suppose already built combs are given) prevents swarming altogether, or practically so, so that no watching for swarms is needed.

A first extracting is done about July 1. The honey then is all from clover, and Mr. Townsend wants as much as possible of pure clover honey, as the price is higher. But for that the extracting might be postponed. In August the main extracting is done, the honey then being a mixture of clover and basswood.

The essential is to have always plenty of empty combs on every colony. The apiarist should have enough combs and upper stories so as not to be obliged to extract in a hurry during the flow. Mr. Townsend puts about 100 colonies in each yard, the yards being quite far apart. He says that in some localities the honey may be missing, while 25 or 30 miles away there may be a crop. With out-apiaries far apart, one or the other will give a crop almost every year, and insure a regular income. He does not make any increase, as he thinks it is cheaper to buy than to rear bees. If any moving is to be done, it is done preferably in May. As his apiaries are on rented grounds, he puts on every one a honey-house constructed so that it can be taken apart, moved "in the flat," and reconstructed easily. As there is no watching for swarms, he prefers to have the bees sufficiently far from the houses or highways so as not to have any trouble. Weak colonies are left to themselves to build up—never united.

MR. E. F. ATWATER, OF IDAHO.

Mr. Atwater's locality has only poor and rather uncertain flows. For that reason he produces only extracted honey. The bees are wintered either on the summer stands where a windbreak is available, or in light, open sheds, facing south, with two tiers of hives in each shed. The sheds keep the hives dry, and protect them from the high winds prevalent in that State. No packing is needed, as the winters are mild enough to dispense with it.

All colonies must have an abundance of stores and bees in the fall, for the frequent flights, with large consumption of stores, will usually result in the loss of all weak colonies during the winter.

He prefers a large hive, and thinks that even the Draper

barn is hardly large enough. He doesn't want any self-spacing frames in the upper stories, as there they should be placed further apart than in the brood-chamber, to save time in uncapping and extracting. He prefers plain frames, hanging on casing nails. About May 10 shallow cases are added to the colonies that may need them. Some equalizing is done.

Between June 1 and June 10 enough supers are put on to hold the first flow of alfalfa. If any colony is crowded below, one or two combs of brood are raised in the supers and replaced with empty combs. Plain zinc excluders are placed on every colony.

The first flow from alfalfa is extracted completely in July. The extracting outfit is hauled from yard to yard in a special wagon. Escapes are not used. The alfalfa honey is so thick that it must be extracted while warm from the hive. The second flow from alfalfa is extracted in August. The supers are then stacked in the yard and the bees allowed to clean them. Owing to the abundance of room but very few colonies swarm during the first flow, and these are among those superseding their queens. No swarming takes place during the second flow, not even in crowded colonies or those superseding their queens. Mr. Atwater produces some comb honey also.

MR. R. C. AIKIN, OF COLORADO.

Mr. Aikin prefers wintering bees out-of-doors packed in chaff. The colonies should be strong and have stores enough to last until May 1, no matter how much brood might be reared before that date. This packing is left until quite late in the spring in order to protect the early brood against the changes of weather. A visit is made about April 1, to ascertain the condition of the bees, to feed those that might be short of stores, and to unite the queenless ones with some others. His locality fails to produce pollen early, and there is but little nectar to be gathered until the main flows. So flour is given early if there is need. On account of brood-rearing each colony consumes from 40 to 60 pounds of honey from the fall to the main flow. And it is important that brood-rearing should be carried to the full extent, this being encouraged as much as possible. The queens are all clipped.

During May some colonies will get so strong that they might swarm. To all such an additional story is given under the brood-chamber. About 5 days before the flow opens a super with sections full of foundation and one or two baits is given to each colony, so they get used to it before the flow comes. When it comes, the additional stories are removed, and more supers are put on so that each colony has from three to five (his supers holding 28 sections). The queens are all removed. The queen-cells are cut out at once, and again 8 days later. A few colonies are set apart for building cells. After the other colonies have been 4 or 5 days without unsealed brood, these cells are given them to requeen. The young queens begin to lay during the latter part of the flow, and thus cause the honey accumulated in the brood nest to go "upstairs." When needed, supers are added below those partly worked, except near the end of the flow, when they are put above. The flow in this locality lasts from 40 to 60 days.

This process to prevent swarming and keep the bees together is the same as used by Messrs. Elwood & Hetherington, except in one respect: When they remove the queens they take one or two combs with each and form as many nuclei. Then 16 days after removal each queen is returned to her former home. If a queen is too old or otherwise deficient, the colony is allowed to requeen from one of its own cells.

#### A FEW COMMENTS.

When I began this paper I intended to give a description of at least half a dozen leading apiarists instead of three. I soon discovered that it would lengthen the contribution too much and contain too many repetitions. The following few points should be mentioned:

1. A honey-house should be put up at every apiary right in the midst of the bees, and built so that it can be easily removed, for an apiary placed on somebody else's land may have to be removed at any time.

2. Some have an extracting outfit complete at every apiary. It costs more, but saves the hauling. It has the advantage that should an unusual flow happen, the extracting might be done simultaneously at every point needed.

3. The majority insist on having enough combs to pile up on the hives until the honey is ripe, or the apiarist ready. Two or three say that in dry climates (California or Colorado) the honey will ripen just as well in the tanks as in the hives, and they prefer to extract often.

4. All but two want the different yards 2 or 3 miles apart, and as accessible as possible to the home apiary. The other

two want them at quite a distance in order to have the chance of catching a crop at some one or other place.

5. The number of colonies at each yard, without overstocking, is estimated at about 100 in the East, to 200 or 300 in California. One exception is Mr. Alexander, of New York State, who claims that almost any locality could support 500 colonies as well as 50 or even less.

6. The summary of all is what the Dadants told us long ago: Plenty of empty combs both for brood and honey. With that condition the number of swarms will be insignificant.

7. Very few extensive bee-keepers work for comb honey. The swarming can not be entirely avoided, and recourse must be had either to removing queens or "shook" swarming, as it is now called. In a small apiary it is best to treat the colonies that do swarm, and not bother the others; but with hundreds or thousands of colonies such discrimination is impossible.

The "shook" swarming will be considered in another article.

Knox Co., Tenn.



## Bee-Keeping as a Specialty

BY GRANT STANLEY

THERE has never been a time in the history of this country in which the service of the specialist was in such great demand as it is at the present time. We see it on every hand; the cry goes out all over the land for specialists; it goes out from all manufacturing establishments; it goes out from railroad companies, for men specially fitted for various lines of work; it goes out from every branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington; it even goes out from patients seeking treatment for various diseases. The cry to-day is for the specialist. We fairly seem to be passing through a reconstruction period. The reason for all this is not far to seek; surrounding conditions have become remarkably changed, and along with it various questions of a complicated nature, as well as of extreme importance, have presented themselves; questions of such a nature that only the specialist, or one who has been specially trained, can bring the result of his efforts into practical use—men of ordinary intelligence and ability will not do.

That bee-keeping has received a wonderful impetus within the last year or two there can be little doubt. This too long neglected pursuit is at this time receiving special attention. The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has been awakened to its possibilities; the various State experiment stations are offering short courses in bee-culture, and some have even arranged correspondence courses for those unable to attend the school. There is certainly plenty of room for specialists in the bee-keeping ranks, and, as in any business, his efforts, properly directed, will result in great benefit to himself as well as to others; in fact, no well-directed effort is spent in vain. The bee-keeper who will specialize will soon find that his word has become authority, and, furthermore, his service will quite likely be in demand.

The bee-keeper who will specialize will have studied the various bee-diseases, and will be in position to eradicate any disease the minute it becomes manifest in his apiary; yes, he will quite likely go a step further, and apply such preventive measures that his bees will not become diseased; he will have mastered the question of disposing of his honey crop at the highest possible price obtainable; in fact, he will so direct his efforts that his product will be in demand; he will be able to reduce winter losses to a minimum, as a result of his thoroughly studying the essential features of successful wintering; the blooming of all nectar-producing plants will receive like consideration; in fact, the whole subject will be held up and studied on every side. It is the men who have become thoroughly acquainted with the elements underlying success at every point, to whom we must look to carry this work forward.

There are too many people who look on bee-culture as a business of little importance; in fact, enough would laugh at the idea of making bee-keeping a specialty. Others have not sufficient confidence in themselves to "keep all eggs in one basket," but it is not true that the men making a specialty of their business are the most successful? Is it not true that with a combination of pursuits a man must direct his thought and energy in several places at the same time, not being able to bring the best out of any of them, while in the making a specialty of one pursuit his whole thought and effort is centered to one point? And is it not true that only in this manner will the highest success be achieved?

Let us remember that what is worth doing at all is

worth doing well; it is worthy our best efforts, and I assure you that if proper remedies are applied bee-culture will be brought to a very high degree in the near future.

Lycoming Co., Pa.



## A Tree Colony—Two Queens in One Hive— Bees and Dark vs. Light Colors

BY W. W. McNEAL

I WISH to relate a little incident which happened in my apiary the past summer, that may be of interest to some.

On or about August 1, one of the Italian colonies cast a swarm. The queen that went with the swarm was a virgin, and they settled on a limb of a cherry-tree about 12 feet from the ground. The limb was not over 3 inches thick where the swarm was clustered, but a smaller one branched off from there, affording, seemingly, a satisfactory lodging place. From that location the bees could fly out and in among the branches with few obstructions; but the sun could shine full on the cluster during a portion of the afternoon. The floral conditions were very bad at the time, and I did not regard the swarm as being of sufficient value to pay for the trouble of hiving it, so I left it to its own sweet will, and discovered, several days later, it had decided to stay. I left it there till Sept. 1, then I hived it.

Now the bees built 5 small combs, the center ones being about twice as large as a man's hand. Brood was being reared successfully, the queen having mated all right. Considering the state of the weather, there being frequent rains while the swarm was keeping house outdoors, it makes the case a remarkably singular one. I don't think I ever witnessed a similar case in my 20 years' experience with bees.

At another time the past summer, when I was looking for the queen in a certain colony, I found what was presumably mother and daughter reigning jointly, seemingly, in perfect accord. Both queens appeared to be in good condition, and there was more than the average amount of brood in the hive. I have met with this experience several times before; but it shows how far bees will at times depart from their customary habits.

Let me relate just this one more—an experience with bees and chickens. Having observed that bees were influenced to some extent by certain colors, I thought to test the matter in this way:

I would fence in the apiary with poultry-netting, and then turn in several broods of little chickens. Well, I did so, and found that the little white chickens could run about without being molested, rarely, if ever, by the bees. Brown leg-horns were not taken much notice of, but coal-black chicks were often stung to death.

If any of the readers of the American Bee Journal have witnessed anything that leads them to believe that bees are angered by the sight of dark-colored objects, I would be pleased to hear from them through its columns.

I have noticed boys in knee-pants and black stockings were more often stung on the legs when walking through the apiary than were bare-footed boys, or when shoes were worn without stockings to protect the legs. Scioto Co., Ohio.



## Convention Proceedings

Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Chicago, Ill.,  
Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904

(Continued from page 714.)

DETECTING FOUL BROOD.

Mr. France—There is one thing of vital importance to Illinois, that the State Association and the Chicago-Northwestern, now made a part of it, hand in hand together work for the needed legislation this winter, and not wrangle so much over other things. I am on my way to Washington to help Prof. Benton get out a bulletin, of which there will be published 50,000 copies for free distribution to the bee-keepers of the United States, on the diseases of bees. I find that edu-



ational literature on this subject will do as much good as inspecting. As soon as we can get the people educated I question if we will need any inspectors. [Applause.] As I said yesterday, unfortunately in our State I find a very small proportion of the bee-keepers who read bee-literature, and it is going to take some time to get them educated. Until that time we will have need of those other devices. To those of us here who have not seen foul brood, this sample I am taking with me to Washington—(by the way, it has odor enough)—is a sample procured out of a hive in the city of St. Louis while I was down there at our National Convention. That disease was contracted from your State, across the river, by bees robbing from the city of St. Louis, so that your State transmitted it over there. It is a very serious case of disease.

Mr. Wheeler—How can you prove that?

Mr. France—We prove it in this way: The strongest colonies of bees that this man had in St. Louis were, in the fore part of the season, very busy bringing in honey and apparently robbing from somewhere. He took chop dust and put upon those bees so that he might see how long it would take for them to go and come back again. He got the time, and he discovered them all going directly east across the river. He went across the river and found a bee-yard infected with foul brood, and these bees with the dust on, going in and out.

Mr. Wheeler—Did he have other colonies?

Mr. France—Yes, there are three others that have stolen away from this naughty colony which was the strongest, and to-day is a dead colony in the hive. Now the disease in appearance varies according to the localities, but I find some few things that do not vary a great deal: The sunken capping; the ragged, perforated holes in the capping. I believe in all the States that is common. The bee in the larval age, at about six to eight days from the egg, will first to the naked eye show the appearance of the disease; earlier than that you would need a glass. I am taking this from the point of those who want to use just the naked eye, as you can't, without a glass, see it before that. The bee will, in the larval age, instead of crawling around as it should, stand upon the point ends of that larva with its back up. It is diseased, in agony, and in that condition it does not lie down naturally. There is a little yellow cast on either side of the back. It finally straightens out the same as the natural larva, and in standing up it lacks the vitality to retain itself in that shape and falls back again to the lower side-wall of the cell. That is the time that the larva will make itself adhere to the side-wall and will never let go.

Now, there is a marked difference between black brood, pickled brood, and foul brood. Foul brood, when it once strikes the lower side-wall, stays there as if fastened with glue. The bees can not remove it except in one way. If those combs have been thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde it has a chemical action on those and they do remove it in some cases, but not in all. That bee in the last dying effort gets quite a dark color, and it throws out its tongue frequently with force sufficient so that the tongue strikes the upper side-wall and as such will hold as if put there by glue. That will have a tendency, as the body of the bee dries out, to draw the head up. This tongue has a tendency still to hold, and in the sample I have here there are many of those larvæ at that age with the tongue still holding thread-like to the upper side-wall. That is the only reason I can give why always in foul brood the head of the larval bee has a Chinese-shoe-fashion or turn-up; it is because of that.

Now, the body of the bee becomes flattened and dark-brown, nearly coffee-color, and just at that point in giving way, as it drops down, there is a dark, very nearly a black streak across the body of the bee, and apparently on either side little brown streaks that will remain in that condition for about two days. It will continue to dry on the point on the lower side-wall until it is no thicker than the side-wall of the comb, sometimes even thinner than that, but the head end of the bee having dried in that curled-up shape shows itself to the eye much quicker than the balance of it further back.

How to look at the comb is one of the most important features that the bee-keepers of our country have not learned. They take a comb and hold it looking straight down into the cells. I confess I can't see foul brood in that way. For the benefit of this bulletin we are getting out, I went to an artist the other day with this comb and told him I wanted to be photographed, but to take the picture from the rear. I wanted to show how to look down in the comb. As an illustration we will suppose this to be a comb of foul brood, and I want to look into it and there is the light—and by the way, never take candle light or electric light—you want good day

light in order to see it satisfactorily. If I were to hold it upright, and stand with the light coming over my shoulder, I would still look down into the bottom of the cell and see no foul brood. But let me tip the top towards me so that my eye looking in there will strike the lower side-wall about one-third the length towards the base, then I will see those black-brown heads readily all through the comb. You need never question it. Black brood or pickled brood will never have the appearance that foul brood does. In every state where I have found it, there is a marked difference. This photo is simply showing where I am holding up the comb. I made a streak on the negative showing the angle of the rays of light. It should be coming over the shoulder, and then tip the top of the comb towards you.

Mr. Wheeler—Have you learned anything definite this last year about fumigating?

Mr. France—I took one apiary badly infected where there were several hundred combs, and from the fact that formaldehyde gas is one of the best disinfectants the medical world has to-day, there was a great possibility, and I had a box made by one of the best carpenters, which was perfectly airtight, all jointed, and white lead put in the joints. I put in that box quite a number of combs, leaving about an inch and a half space between each two combs. I had Mr. Weber's lamp and followed his directions with one exception—I gave twice the amount, and doubled the time in which it was fumigated. I aired the combs, and two days later I put them back into clean hives, put the bees back on those combs, and went to Los Angeles to the National Convention; came home, went immediately up there, and by the time I got back they had the brood hatched. In about three-quarters of those hives I found foul brood beginning to appear. I went to further investigation on the case and I found this, that every frame I had fumigated had here and there a cell that was capped over at the time. Those that were not capped over the bees had cleaned out, and I could not see any foul brood, but where they had not taken that capping off, seemingly the chemical properties of the acid had not destroyed the germs, and the brood in those cells was diseased. So that if I were to fumigate combs I should first uncapp everything sealed and put it in an extractor, and I would throw that brood till I was satisfied I had thrown everything out of it possible, and then fumigate it. There is a possibility, but bear in mind we are running a great risk and I would not recommend it. I have carefully weighed the combs, carefully weighed the wax rendered from a set of combs, and considered the price of foundation, and in Wisconsin we can change a hive infected with old and black combs to comb foundation at the cost of 12 cents per colony. Why do we put any stress upon the loss in that line? Those bees have as much new vigor and ambition to work on foundation, over the other one, as a boy has over a new suit of clothes.

Mr. Wheeler—We have heard a good deal about fumigating the hive with a spray; there is a man in California that has practised that. He sprays the bottom-board and allows the fumes to go up in the combs.

Mr. France—I have tried that somewhat, but there is a marked difference between California's dry atmosphere and here. I question, with the experience I have had within the last two years, if the hive is thoroughly clean that there is any danger. I put the bees right back into the same hive on comb foundation, and I have no trouble.

Mr. Wheeler—Do you shake them out twice?

Mr. France—Yes. I tried two apiaries by shaking once, and in the majority of cases it cured it, but here and there would be a case in an apiary where it did not, and it would not be safe. We do not lose a great deal if we do this at the beginning of the honey-flow. As an illustration, up in Central Wisconsin I reached an apiary of 15 or 20 colonies, all infected, quite late in the afternoon or evening of the first day of basswood bloom. The man was a very thorough man; his surroundings all showed it. I repeated to him what I would do with the apiary, were it mine. I said, "Do you understand it?" He said, "Yes." Now as a teacher I learned that the best way to know that the student understood what I told him was to let him tell it back to me again. I said, "You tell me, if you please, what you are going to do with those bees." He did, and I had to correct him only in two places, so I was satisfied he understood how to do it, and do it thoroughly. Thirty days later I returned to the apiary to see what the effect was. The same hives were there and I could find no indications of the disease. That was two years ago, and there is none there yet. So I am satisfied it is treated and cured. And on those hives was from 16 to 18, and on one hive 24 pounds of section comb honey within 30

days after they had been treated. That colony had not suffered very much.

From another apiary that had gone down from a large to a small number, the apiary having been treated, those bees had been taking first and second premiums at our Wisconsin State fair. It doesn't hurt a boy to have a new suit of clothes. The cost is a very minor affair. The worst difficulty with me, for the first few years at least, was to adjust myself to the peculiar condition of each individual bee-keeper. There is the worst feature I find as an inspector. One man is glad you have come, and will do anything, even leave the harvest, if you please, to have that work attended to; the other man is the very opposite—he would sooner you would

get away from there; he would promise anything to get rid of you; and the surroundings correspond. That is the man who needs an inspector, not the other man. In order to help out I have taken with me for the last two years a German wax-press, having a case made so that I could check it as baggage. Where I find a badly infected yard, with the class of bee-keeper whose surroundings are not favorable, I take off my coat and I stay there and clean up the premises myself, and take my wax-press and go on. If I leave it to him a neighbor who is making his living out of the business will suffer from the indifference of this friend.

(Continued next week.)

## Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### Squab-Raising with Bee-Keeping

The question as to what may be run in connection with bee-keeping is one that is always in order. An article in White's Class Advertising with reference to the Plymouth Rock Squab Company, contains a paragraph which suggests the possibility of squab-raising as a side-line for the bee-keeping sisters. The paragraph is as follows:

"The records at the Boston office show that women are singularly successful in this industry, for it is easy work, and work to which they are especially adapted. Squab-raising is also a business which is run by a great many in conjunction with poultry."

### Finding Queens

Mr. D. M. Macdonald, copying in the British Bee Journal some instructions given in this department for finding queens, adds this comment:

"There is no royal road to finding a queen, and practice is what the novice needs. It becomes, in general, a simple process—although at times some queens, especially young ones, prove very elusive, and are really adepts at the art of hide and seek."

Good sense in that. Practice is everything. Just keep at work finding queens and it will soon cease to appear such a difficult thing.

### Sisters, Use Honey in Cooking

Any sister who has never tried honey in cooking is making a mistake. Cake is not in great favor at our house, but honey-cookies are a standard article. Besides being universally liked, they keep indefinitely—if not eaten before the termination of that uncertain period.

### A Canadian Sister's Success

The Canadian Bee Journal says that Miss Treverrow is, "so far as we know at present, the most extensive and successful lady apiarist in Ontario, her average this season amounting to fully 130 pounds to the colony of white honey. Miss Treverrow uses the 8-frame Langstroth hive exclusively. Referring to this she humorously stated that she was not one of the 'big fellows,' and does not intend to be."

That is decidedly interesting, but it is just a bit exasperating that Editor Craig leaves us in the dark on two very important points. Please, Mr. Craig, won't you kindly tell us how many colonies there were in that apiary that averaged 130 pounds, and also whether the honey was comb or extracted? You see it makes a big difference whether there were

5 or 50 colonies. In a good location, with no other bees near, the average from 5 colonies might be very much more than from 50, and 130 pounds of comb honey would be as good as about 195 of extracted.

In any case, Miss Treverrow did well, but just how well can be better understood if we can have the desired light on those two points.

### Honey for Chapped Lips

Either white vaseline or honey will make a pleasant application for chapped lips. Don't bite the lips. It is evidence of nervousness, and will keep your cupid's bow in very ragged, unlovely condition.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Bee-Keeping for Women

In these days when so many women are engaging in all kinds of enterprises to make a living for themselves, and often to make a living for others, it does seem strange that so few women engage in bee-keeping. With modern methods, so that one need not be on

hand all the time to watch for swarms, bee-keeping can fit in with almost anything else. Reading in the National Daily Review about what a set of enterprising women are doing with chickens and eggs down in a certain part of Tennessee, one wonders why those same women don't join in bees with the biddies. From Morristown, Tenn., a place of less than 3000 souls, there were shipped in a year 222 carloads of eggs and 702 carloads of poultry, representing the enormous value of nearly \$3,000,000.

Now that isn't because there are some men of big capital who have started poultry establishments on a large scale. "To the women of East Tennessee, those living in the small towns and farming communities, is given the credit largely for this enormous volume of business." The chickens and eggs are largely taken to the small country stores all over East Tennessee, and are there gathered up by the hucksters who ship them in to Morristown or other near-by points.

That shows the power of littles when gathered into one great aggregate. Suppose one woman out of 20 throughout the land should keep 5 colonies of bees, and each colony should average 25 pounds of comb honey yearly, do you think that would add anything worth while to the wealth of this Nation? Let's see. One out of 20 women, at a very moderate estimate, would give 500,000, and with 5 colonies each, giving an annual yield of 25 pounds at 12 cents per pound, the whole would foot up the neat little sum of \$7,500,000. Worth while, isn't it? And that would be just so much that is now going to waste.

Why under the sun don't more of the sisters go at it?

## Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### POLITENESS DEFINED

Stinging with sharp words, and then saying our "face" and reputation by offering the honey of a smile! "Afeared" the ladies do not have the monopoly of that naughtiness. How shall we attack this mightily respectable sin? Let's circulate (vest-pocket holder style) the best of all definitions of the word, politeness: Politeness is real kindness kindly expressed. Page 618.

### THAT SUGAR-WATER SUMMER DRINK

Also afeared, Sister Wilson, that weakly sugared water exposed four days in summer will have considerable drunk in it. Fraud anyhow. The idea of its specially recommending itself to bee-folks because it consumes two ounces of honey to over four gallons of the stuff! Let us spew it out of our mouths. (In dumb show, without taking any in, best way to do that.) Page 618.

### "SHRINKAGE" IN SCALE-WEIGHTS.

It be-wonders me what Geo. H. Kirkpatrick means by "shrinkage" in connection with his scale-bive weights on page 630. Hardly do to say that nectar just brought in decreases in weight so little as one-seventh or one-

fourth in becoming ripe honey—and what else can it be? Also, I wonder if the figures in the column of gains result from weighing once a day or twice a day. There is a decided loss of weight by night—more when they have much young brood and less when they are rearing little—more when the gathering is large and less when the gathering is small—more when the nectar is thin and less when the nectar is less thin—and I suppose more when they get through roaring (fanning) long before morning, and less when they don't get the fanning job well done. For steadiness of yield with no cyphers in it this record is rather remarkable. Two maximums a few days apart, one jumping to 16¼, and one of the growing kind growing up to 13¼—big figures both.

### HOW BEES BUILD HONEY-COMB.

After giving so lucid and interesting an account of comb-building as Mr. Doolittle has done—and getting such a trouncing for it as Arthur C. Miller gives him on page 631, I think he should reply—unless prepared to admit that the main statements of his account were worthless. Meantime I guess I won't mix in—any further than to say that I am not yet fully convinced that the bee does not help



itself by certain rough-and-ready measurements—touching the work with some of its members. A live creature doesn't have to measure as a machine would have to do it.

And here's a big battle at boxing, worth traveling to 'Frisco to see; Ho, somebody! you go sponge Arthur, and somebody sponge Mr. D.

#### DRONE-JUICE AS AN APIFUGE.


The Forester experiments which Mr. Dant gives on page 632, are appetizing, to say the least. Half inclined to think, though, that the results will dissolve into thin air when American bee-keepers try a hand. Easily tried and soon settled, I should say. As to protecting the hands with crushed drones, I don't realize any need of having my hands protected. I don't want to work with my bees when they are in any such infuriated frame of mind as to sting my fingers. The beginner would not feel so; but even he would get harm rather than good if he had the means of disregarding entirely the mood that bees badly handled in bad weather can be gotten into. At least one thing in these attractive experiments looks very suspicious.

The understanding is that drones can enter other colonies about as safely as they enter their own. If this is so it's queer that the juice of alien drones themselves would be unnoticed. I don't believe we want an apifuge—not very sorely at any rate. But if wetting a queen in the juice of crushed drones is certain to give her a kind reception in the colony the drones came from, that will be a valuable addition to our resources.

#### DAILY WAX-SECRETION OF BEES.

No, sir. Your 26,000 bees are not going to secrete a pound of wax in one day. That would require each bee to secrete wax at the rate of its own weight in 6 days. Cut those figures down heavily. Nearly 20 years ago I was much interested in my own experiments on this line. Memory poor, and haven't time to hunt up the records just now, but the wax-secretion of a colony is nearer an ounce per day than a pound per day. Wax is produced in scales—scales small and thin—and only 6 of them on a bee. They would have to grow too much like Jack's bean-stalk to equal one-sixth of the bee's total weight in one day. Page 634.

## Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.  
 Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

### Removing Supers for Winter

I have 15 colonies of black bees, with supers on. Will it be best to take the supers off, and leave them off during the winter, or leave them on the hives empty?

TENNESSEE.

ANSWER.—It will be well to take off the supers, most certainly if sections are in them. No harm to leave the supers on if they are filled with some sort of packing.

### Increase and Rearing Queens

1. When I get out and can attend to the bees, if I find they have eggs and larvae in the brood-nest, would you advise me to put a division-board in the hive, placing the combs, larvae and part of the bees on one side, shutting off the queen and bees on the other side? Understand, this is with the view of making increase between now and spring. I noticed the bees were active upon the flowers before I was disabled, and hope there are still drones.

2. If the queenless bees should make queen-cells and place therein an egg, how long before the cell will be capped?

3. What is the time, generally speaking, from the capping until the queen cuts herself out of the cell?

4. How long is it, on an average, from the placing of an egg in a queen-cell till she comes out a full-fledged queen?

5. If there are no drones, can we not by feeding incite the queen to laying, and thereby produce drones?

6. If there are drones, and the queenless bees have formed queen-cells, would you form a nucleus of bees by taking 2 frames of bees and one of honey, giving each nucleus a capped queen cell?

7. How long after the cell is capped should it be before it is placed in a nucleus?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. A man who has been through the mill as you have, certainly deserves to succeed, but I doubt the wisdom of making any increase before next season. A colony gotten through the winter in good shape, and strong for the beginning of the season, will allow you to build up better than two weaklings that you might have if you divide now. Moreover, if you decide to try the plan you outline, you might do so without any great

loss, and then unite for winter if you did not succeed.

2. In 8 or 9 days from the time the egg is laid the cell should be capped. But instead of an egg, queenless bees will start with a larva 2 days or so of age, and ought to be capped 4 to 6 days later.

3. About a week.

4. 15 or 16 days.

5. Possibly, but it's uphill business.

6. Yes, but hardly so late in the season.

7. The riper the cell the better, say within a day or two of hatching, or 5 or 6 days after it is sealed.

### Wintering Bees in a Building—Taking Off Supers for Winter

1. I have recently put up a building to winter bees. Can I cut a hole in it and place the hive in front of it?

2. I would also like to know if I can paint a hive when the bees are in it. If so, when is the best time to do it?

3. When should I take off supers for winter?

VERMONT.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, you can have a small opening in the wall, and have a passage leading to it from the hive. But reports of wintering in this way have not generally been the most favorable.

2. Yes, the bees will not object, and the best time, so far as they are concerned, is when they are not very actively at work. Now is a good time.

3. Just as soon as the bees stop storing, and in the present case that probably means some time ago.

### Management for Comb Honey

I have paid the strictest attention to the questions you have answered in the American Bee Journal, but kindly inform me if I have the right idea of the way you handle your colonies to produce abundantly of comb honey. I do not know of your method of getting colonies ready for the flow, but Mr. Doolittle's plan is as follows:

Six weeks before the flow, take a frame of honey, breaking the cappings, and place the same in the center of the colony. After 7 days he inserts another frame of honey in the center of the brood-nest, prepared as before.

I failed to say that when he has decided to commence operations he equalizes the stores so that he knows each colony has enough to carry it at least 2 weeks without any fear of starvation. Is your plan different from this? Will I be asking you too much for your plan?

Here is my point: If you have colonies good and strong, and ready for the flow, do you contract the brood-chamber down to say 5 or 6 frames, so the queen has only a few frames to lay in, and so the bees will rush the nectar into the supers?

Also, by having only 5 or 6 frames in the brood-chamber, you don't rear considerable bees to become consumers instead of gatherers after the flow is over. DELAWARE.

ANSWER.—All I do is to see that each colony has abundance of honey, and then let them build up at their own sweet will. So you see you're not asking a great deal when you're asking me to tell you that, and you will please feel free to ask any questions you like.

As to further management, I don't contract to anything less than one story of 8 frames. If the queen will occupy more than one story, I give the second, and then, when supers are put on, the colony is reduced to one story. That useless-consumer theory may be overworked, and I'm not afraid of having colonies too strong at any time.

I thank you for your kind words at the end of your letter.

### May Be Robbing—Feeding for Winter

1. I believe my bees have paralysis. I have only 3 colonies; they have stored no honey. There are no other bees within a mile. It looks as if my bees were robbing each other. I have sprinkled sulphur over them once. How often ought I to sprinkle them? They are all fighting each other. A few seem to try to get into the top of the hive, but I think they are my own bees. I have contracted the entrances.

2. If I feed with a Boardman feeder, will the bees whose hives are filled up below take it up into the super? Two of the colonies have one super on, and one has more.

3. Would it be better to use a half-gallon Mason jar rather than a Mason quart jar?

4. The bees may have honey below. How much syrup ought I to feed them?

5. Would it be best to queen them? They are black and cross. According to the American Bee Journal they have bee-paralysis.

MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. If it is a case of paralysis, keep up the sulphur every day or two till cured. But your saying the bees try to get in at the top makes it look like a case of robbing.

2. Whatever feeder you use, the bees will carry up into the super the feed after the brood-chamber is filled, and of course that wouldn't do.

3. One will answer as well as the other.

4. That depends upon how much they already have. Feed till they have in the brood-chamber about 30 pounds in all.

5. It would be profitable to get a better strain of bees.

### Location for Bee-Keeping—Miller Feeder

1. If you were free to select a location for bee keeping, where would you go?

2. What do you think of Northwest Colorado as a location for a bee-keeper? also Southwest Missouri? and Big Horn Basin in Wyoming?

3. Where can we get such information in a ready reference form?

4. Should the inside wall of the Miller feeder be a bee-space, or less, from the bottom? Would it not be better to be less than a bee-space, to keep the bees from the main part of the feeder? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. It's a problem on which I'd put a lot of study if I had it to decide. It certainly wouldn't be likely to be such a location as I now have, with only





## Reports and Experiences

### Poorest Honey Season

This is the poorest season I have ever known—only one-third of a crop, owing to excessive rains. O. M. BLANTON.  
Washington Co., Miss., Oct. 8.

### Bush Clover

I send a plant or blossom and would like to know its name. The bees are working on it. There is only one plant of it here, so I will save some of the seed. A. J. DIEBOLD.  
La Salle Co., Ill., Oct. 6.

[The plant in question is the bush clover, and a very good honey-plant, too. It takes possession of waste-places and scarcely ever becomes obnoxious. So you need not hesitate to let it spread.—C. L. WALTON.]

### Blessed with a Good Season

I see that reports from some places show a poor crop of honey. I have been blessed with as good a season as I ever had, and nothing from basswood. The crop was mostly from blue thistle, and as fine honey as I ever had. I had a hard time to extract it, as I always leave it on the hive until capped unless fall honey begins to come in, and my comb honey was the whitest I ever set eyes on. I sold the extracted at \$5.00 for a 60-pound can, and can returned, as fast as I could take it off. Comb honey went at 14 cents, and the buyers resold at 20 cents, but that has been my price for years, regardless of crop, and I never have any on hand by Sept. 10.

It looks strange to me that bee-men have hard work to sell their honey crop. I would like to have what I could dispose of at the above figures. There is hardly a day by Sept. 1 but I have to turn down orders. The largest crop I ever had was 9800 pounds, about one-half extracted. That year it was all gone by Sept. 3. One buyer in Boston would take all I could produce every season. I let him have only one-half of my crop this year; and last year I could not let him have a pound, as the last two winters I lost most of my bees. I have only 75 colonies now, not all Italians. C. M. LINCOLN.  
Bennington Co., Vt., Oct. 9.

### Fine Bee-Literature

I have gone through the first 5 copies of the American Bee Journal, and must say I like it fine! Those 5 copies are worth more than the subscription price. Too bad so many "would-be" bee-keepers do not value our bee-literature. J. G. BAUMGAERTNER.  
Clinton Co., Ill., Oct. 12.

### Scarcely an Average Honey Crop

The honey crop in this locality could scarcely be called an average one, yet it was far better than last year. The weather continued very cool and wet until June, but in spite of unfavorable conditions brood-rearing was kept up remarkably well, which gave plenty of bees to gather from basswood, and basswood never bloomed nicer here than it did this year. The weather was also favorable for the bees during the time it bloomed. As-ters are now beginning to bloom, and always gives a bountiful supply for winter stores. There is no feeding of syrup or other substitutes for honey here in the fall, as asters furnish all the stores necessary for winter.

I have 47 colonies of bees at present, all in Langstroth 8-frame hives, and all in fine condition for winter. About all colonies have young queens, which, as a rule, insures a populous colony of young bees, which will winter with very little protection from cold. From

my experience too much importance can not be attached to giving young queens about swarming-time. Queens given then keep up laying until late in the fall, which produces bees of just the right age to live through the winter and rear brood in the spring.

Golden Italians are superior to any other strain of bees as honey-gatherers, and also for gentleness, in my estimation; they also winter well. JAMES WOLFE.  
Marshall Co., W. Va., Sept. 20.

### Virgin Queens and Swarming Out

At last that all-important question (to me, at least) is being discussed, viz: Mating and swarming out of virgin queens. In this locality no worse advice could ever be given, than that of giving a frame of unsealed brood. The last virgin, when so helped, will bring out a swarm every time when there is honey to be found. Exceptions: Very early in the spring, say about March 1, or very late in the fall, say after the middle of October. Queens from these post-constructed cells are every bit as good as any.

Bees in Florida did not do much the past spring. It was rather cool, rainy and windy. One single rain-storm of 2 hours' duration in May ruined one of Florida's finest honey crops, viz.: honey from tupelo-gum.

My first surplus I got from corn, or, rather, corn-tassels. Yes, Dr. Miller, here in my location, on sandy, piney woodland, bees work on corn-tassels just as long as there is any dew on the grass in the morning, and no longer; a few bees would hover also over the corn-tassels a very short time before sunset, but on two or three days it showered, the sun coming out now and then boiling hot from behind the clouds. Bees worked on these days full time.

The fall crop—cotton and pea-vine honey—is only one-half of what it was with me last year.

About 2 years ago Mr. Sheppard, from this State, made a statement in Gleanings that in his location the first swarm came out with a virgin queen. At that time it was explained something like this: 1. Probably Mr. S. did not notice the first swarm with the clipped queen. (I, myself, thought so, too.) 2. Probably the weather delayed the issuing of the prime swarm. I also had 2 prime swarms come out this year, each accompanied by a virgin queen.

In my case it was simply a case of supercedure. As proof I will say that the bees constructed just one queen-cell. Further, the

two old queens (in 8 and 10 frame hives) did rather poor duty right on. The weather was ideal for swarming. Well, the old queen did not come out, but left this chance for her virgin daughter.

Now I am of the opinion that the unsealed brood was the reason that the only virgin left the hive; because after the old "mama" died, there being no unsealed brood at the time the young virgin took her flight, she (the virgin) remained.

Will Mr. Sheppard, if he should see this, please answer through the American Bee Journal how long the old queen lived after he had the experience of a prime swarm with a virgin queen?

I am a bachelor, and have nobody to watch for swarms, consequently I run a home apiary like an out-yard. I generally open the brood-chamber every 8th or 9th day, and consequently know what I am writing about.

D. J. PAWLETTA.

Columbia Co., Fla., Oct. 5.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

**The National Bee-Keepers' Association** holds its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, in Chicago, during the Fat Stock Show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are Dec. 5, 6 and 7. Rates at the hotel are 75 cents for a room alone, or 50 cents each, where two occupy the same room. Meals are extra, or they may be secured at near-by restaurants. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

**Minnesota-Wisconsin.**—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the County Commissioners' Rooms in the Court House at Winona, Minn., on Oct. 24 and 25, 1905, at 10 a.m. of each day. All bee-keepers invited with their wives, and help to make the convention a success. JOSEPH M. REITZ, Sec.

W. K. BATES, Pres.

**Georgia.**—The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., during the State Fair, Oct. 20, at 10 a.m., on the Fair Grounds, at the apian exhibit. All bee-keepers and those interested are invited to attend and take part. JUDSON HEARD, Sec.

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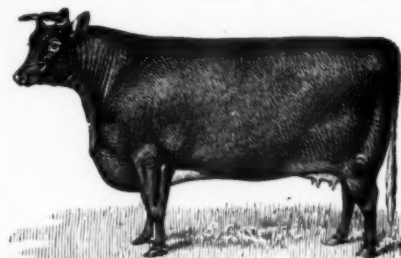
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OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.  
Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER.**

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We are accumulating quite a stock of engravings that have been used in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used again by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their stationery, or in other ways. Also, if we can sell some of them it would help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in our columns. If there is any of our engravings that any one would like to have, just let us know and we will quote a very low price, postpaid. Address,

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## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The demand for comb honey is about as usual for the season of year. Offerings from the surrounding States are fully equal to past season, but that from Colorado and the Middle Western States are not. No. 1 to fancy white comb honey sells at 13@14c, with an occasional sale at 15c; the off grades embracing crooked combs, etc., sell at 11@12c; amber grades difficult to place at 9@10c. Extracted, white, 6@7c, according to kind, body and flavor and package; ambers 5½@6½ cents. Beeswax selling upon arrival at 30c if clean; off grades about 2c per pound less.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Reports from different parts of the country give evidence of an almost total failure in the comb honey crop, excepting the points in the North. We are selling this Northern comb honey at from 14@16 cents per pound, by the case. The demand for extracted honey is about equal to the receipts, which are good. We continue to sell amber in barrels at 5½@6c; white clover at 6½@7½c. For beeswax we are paying 30c per pound, cash, delivered here.

We wish to call the attention of the producer to the above honey quotations, who mistakably expects to receive these prices for his product. The above are our selling prices.)

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—The market on comb honey at this writing is practically the same as last; however, honey is being offered quite freely, and this has a tendency to decline the price. On account of the heavy receipts of fruit there is no great demand for either comb or extracted at present. Fancy white clover in a retail way brings 15c; No. 1, 14c; little demand for amber. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, 6@6½c; in cans, 7@7½c; amber in barrels, 5@5½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c. GRIGGS BROS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—The nice weather holds back the demand for comb honey. Crops seem to be exceedingly short and producers in the West keep the price high. We quote fancy water-white comb honey No. 1 white clover from 14@16c; No. 2 from 12½@14c. Extracted seems to be more plentiful. In barrels, light amber, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ¼c more. White clover from 7@8c. Beeswax, 26c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—New crop is beginning to arrive quite freely from New York State and Pennsylvania, and is in fair demand at 14c for fancy white, exceptionally fine quality may bring 16c; 13c for No. 1 white, and 11@12c for

No. 2 white and amber; no buckwheat on the market as yet. Extracted, in good demand at last quotations. Beeswax, firm and scarce at 29@30c. HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Honey demand improving here as the season advances, and as next month is the best month we look for good prices. Buckwheat comb is scarce; that is, straight buckwheat. We quote fancy white, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed, 13c; buckwheat, No. 1, 13c; mixed, 12@12½c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; mixed, 6½@7c; buckwheat, 6½ cents. Beeswax, 28@32c. H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—The honey market here at present is very strong at \$3.25 per case for No. 1 and fancy white comb in 24-section cases; amber and other grades selling for less according to quality. Extracted in good demand at 6½c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—There is a good demand for strictly fancy white comb honey, demand and supply running about even. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 15@16c; No. 1 in poor demand at 12c, and amber dull at 10c. Best grade extracted brings 8@9c in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

WALTER S. POWDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Honey has been arriving freely in the last 10 days, but as the quantity in the producer's hands is somewhat uncertain, the market is rather fluctuating, and sales have been made at various prices, which hardly fixes the market. We quote: Fancy comb, 14@15c; No. 1, 13c; amber, 11@12c. Extracted honey, white, 7c; amber, 6c. Beeswax sells freely at 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 8@9 cents; amber, 6 7c. Extracted water-white, 5@—c; white, 4½@4¾c; light amber, 3½@4 cents; amber, 3@3½c; dark amber, 2½@3c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 25@27c.

Dealers complain that there is very little sale for honey in this market, and that so long as apiarists continue to hold at present figures there is little likelihood of any improvement. Growers are not at all alarmed over the outlook, as it is believed that they will find a ready market for their crop as soon as the fact of the shortage of the yield in many sections becomes established. As the matter now stands there seems to be a deadlock between growers and dealers, with little possibility of any improvement in the situation except through concessions on the part of the apiarists.

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